

THE TRIAL SENSATIONAL

(Continued from First Page.)

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"Howe told him about going on to identify a body, and Holmes said that from his conversation with Howe he came to the conclusion that he had known the dead man in Chicago. From Philadelphia he wrote to me to go to Detroit, and I went there. From Detroit we went to Toronto. That was on October 8. We went to Toronto simply on a pleasure trip. That was what he told me. We were there until Friday, October 12, and during that time Holmes had Mrs. Pielzel there in another house, and Mrs. Pielzel in still another house, and none in the Three Caravans, as the district attorney has described them, knew that the other party was in the town."

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CROSS EXAMINED BY HOLMES.

The direct examination was done, and then a buzz of excitement ran through the court room. Lawyer Rotan conversed with Holmes a moment.

Holmes arose to conduct the cross-examination in person—to question the woman whose presence had brought the tears to his eyes for the first time, the woman he seemed to love, the woman who had undoubtedly loved him, did yet, perhaps—in an effort to save his own neck.

Her pale face flushed with color the moment he arose and fixed his eyes on her. It was a hectic flush and was evidence all the time Holmes questioned her. Holmes was calm, quite calm, as cool as his counsel might have been.

It was clear that he realized that his wife, as he always called her, and insisted that others should call her, had practically put his neck in the noose, though she did not realize the awful import of all she told.

His first question was as to the visit of Pielzel to the boarding house on the Saturday night before he was found dead. And then Holmes put questions that were curious under the circumstances.

He made the witness say that he had come home in a great hurry on Sunday, August 2. He was all in a perspiration.

"You seemed worried and anxious," said the witness through the court crier. "You came in and said we might just as well go away to-night so long as I had my trunk partly packed. I had packed the trunk because you had told me before we might go away then."

That was on September 2. It will be remembered the body was found on September 4. The physicians say Pielzel had been dead two or three days when found. The all important fact that Holmes had been here about the time that Pielzel was murdered, was not shaken in the least. It was the one great and necessary link that had been needed.

Holmes ran on with questions that were trivial and said that later he would call Miss Yohe as a witness for the defense if it became necessary.

Then he brought out the fact that Miss Yohe had seen no children in his company, that he had not deserted her a moment in a railroad station at a time when he was said to have had the Pielzel children in his company.

A recess was taken after that. William B. McKillop, of Burlington, Vt., was the first witness after recess.

He identified a photograph of the house at Burlington, Vt., that Holmes had rented for Mrs. Pielzel under the name of Judson. Mrs. Pielzel was called to the stand. As she was led to the stand Holmes looked fixedly at her. She was only called upon to identify the tie, shirt and trousers her husband had on when he left home and then she was excused.

Dessie Pielzel also identified the articles. Dr. Henry L. Sidelbotham, coroner's physician, identified the clothing as that which he took from the body when it was exhumed.

Dr. Mattern, who testified yesterday, was recalled for the purpose of identifying the clothing as that taken from the body of Pielzel.

The court refused to entertain Mr. Graham's objection to the defense's cross examination of the witnesses.

The examination once consisted in requiring a description of the body from Dr. Mattern.

Sergeant William M. Sower, one of the policemen called in at the time Pielzel's body was found identified the latter's picture as that of the man he saw dead at 1316 Calowhill street.

Under cross-examination Sower described the position of the body and the condition of the house. Dessie Pielzel was recalled and identified pictures of her dead sisters and brother.

Mr. Rotan protested on this line. Detective Frank E. Geyer, one of the commonwealth's leading witnesses and the man who unearthed the bodies of the Pielzel children was called, but was stood aside for a moment while Detective Thomas E. Crawford was called.

Crawford testified that he went to Boston to bring Holmes to this city. The prisoner had two tin boxes full of papers which were opened in the office of the chief of detectives here.

Geyer was then brought back. He identified some letters taken from these boxes. This was all the use Mr. Graham had for Mr. Geyer at this time and he was excused.

The letters were those identified yesterday by Mrs. Pielzel as those written by her, but which Holmes had suppressed.

Mr. Graham proposed to read these letters to the jury. The defense made a stubborn fight against their introduction. Judge Arnold could not see that the letters were irrelevant, as they would be corroborative of Mrs. Pielzel's story, but he refused to allow them to be read at this time. He will render his decision later.

The refusal of Judge Arnold to allow the introduction of the letters seemed to upset the commonwealth's plan and Mr. Graham, Mr. Barlow and Detective Geyer held an earnest consultation. The result of the conference was the placing of Geyer on the stand. Geyer said that he had an interview with Holmes in this city after the latter was brought here from Boston. Geyer said to Holmes he understood that the body found at No. 1316 Calowhill street was a substituted body. Holmes told him that on Sunday, September 2, he went to New York and got the body from a medical student he knew, brought it to this city in a trunk the same afternoon.

Pielzel at the Western Union office and gave him the check for the trunk. He then went to his boarding house on Eleventh street and that night went west. Holmes told him that the next time he met Pielzel was in the post-office at Detroit. Holmes said that he had given Pielzel instructions how to prepare the body for the swindle. He was to place it on its back, one hand upon the breast, one by the side and to place some liquid in the mouth and cause an explosion. This liquid was to be made of washing soda and they were making. He also told him to burn the breast and arm. He instructed Pielzel how by working the arms of the corpse he could inject chloroform into the stomach. At a subsequent interview Holmes retracted the above statement and told Geyer that the body was that of Pielzel. On hearing this Geyer said: "Holmes, if that was Pielzel's body you murdered him and killed the three children."

"No, I did not, Mr. Geyer," replied Holmes. "I will tell you about it."

Holmes then told Geyer the story as Pielzel committed suicide and of his finding him dead on Sunday morning. Holmes went to the house, found that Pielzel had killed himself by laying a cloth across his face and allowing chloroform to drip from a bottle upon the towel. Pielzel left a note for Holmes telling him he intended to kill himself and advising him to make such use of his body as they had intended to do with the bogus corpse. After some reflection Holmes said he did this and fixed the body as it was found.

In explanation of the whereabouts of the children Holmes said they had gone to London with Minnie Williams. When asked where their trunks were, Holmes said he left them in a hotel on West Madison avenue in Detroit, Mich. At another interview Holmes contradicted himself by stating that he had given the boy Howard in charge of a man named Hatch at Indianapolis and that he had never seen any of them since he sent the girls from Toronto.

Mr. Graham proposed now to have Geyer tell of the finding of the children's bodies.

POISONOUS GERMS

like these shown here are found in the expectation of consumptives. They are minute, living organisms, which have just begun to grow and feed upon the lungs. They multiply with amazing rapidity in the tissues and air passages where they find warmth and moisture. These parasites are the direct cause of Consumption. To cure the disease, these germs must be destroyed.

Ozomulsion

does this. It contains Ozone and Guarana, which are certain death to germ life. It also contains the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. This supplies the required nutrition. The appetite is stimulated by the Guarana, the Ozone re-invigorates the system. It is a rich, liquid food. It makes the sick well; it keeps the well from getting sick. It is THE KIND PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

For Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Complaints; Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Flesh, Anemia, and all wasting Diseases.

All Druggists or T. A. Stocum Co., New York

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The defense objected strenuously and the jury was taken from the room while the argument upon the question was made. The matter before the court was the most important that had yet come up. The commonwealth undoubtedly had based much of its case upon the evidence of the killing of the children by Holmes, not alone for the effect it would produce. If evidence of the murder of the children was barred out the commonwealth's case would lose much of its strength, as the evidence of the killing of Pielzel is purely presumptive and circumstantial and the prosecution might have difficulty in proving directly the murder by Holmes.

With the facts in view Mr. Graham argued at great length and with much earnestness. He quoted from authorities sustaining his position and burning words of denunciation of Holmes and his crimes fell from his lips. Holmes sat unmoved beneath the lash of the eloquence of Mr. Graham and even smiled at times as he made notes of the argument of the district attorney. Mr. Graham's whole contention was that the motive for killing the family was a mercenary one, as it was only by wiping out the Pielzel family that Holmes could obtain entire possession of what was held in common between him and Pielzel. So vital was the evidence of the killing that Mr. Graham hinted that if it was rejected Holmes might be acquitted.

Mr. Rotan made the argument for the defense. For a young and comparatively inexperienced lawyer Mr. Rotan made an able speech in favor of his contention. His plea was that the courts of Pennsylvania had decided time and again against the admission of evidence of one crime to help convict a man of the offense for which he was being tried. The arguments consumed an hour and then Judge Arnold rendered his decision. The judge ruled the evidence out on the ground that the killing of the children had no direct bearing on the crime for which the prisoner was arraigned.

While the judge was speaking Holmes had kept his eyes intently on his face and when he heard the words that might give him a fighting show for his life his face lit up and he swallowed a lump in his throat that had been nearly choking him.

The jury was brought back and Detective Geyer resumed his place on the stand for cross-examination. This was very brief and then Mr. Graham tried to work what looked like a clever trick to introduce his evidence of the killing of the children. He asked the court if he could not introduce evidence disproving Holmes' statement that the children were given to Minnie Williams, but Judge Arnold somewhat dryly replied that he considered that statement had already been sufficiently disproved. Geyer then stepped aside and Superintendent of Police Linden was called to the stand. Superintendent Linden had an interview with Holmes January 6, 1895. In this interview Holmes repeated to Linden the story of Pielzel's suicide much as he had told it to Geyer.

To Linden Holmes also denied that he killed Pielzel. Prior to making this statement Holmes had told him the story of procuring the body of a corpse from New York. While Mr. Shoemaker was cross-examining the witness he returned to the corner's warrant that was mentioned in yesterday's testimony and began to question Mr. Linden about it. Mr. Graham objected, but Judge Arnold would not sustain him. Nevertheless the defense obtained no information regarding the warrant.

It is their contention that this warrant was one for murder and it was used to terrify Holmes into confessing to the insurance swindle. If Superintendent Linden knew anything about the warrant it could not be learned from him.

At 5:15 the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Brantford Saloon Keepers.

Brantford, Oct. 31.—There is great excitement among the saloon people over the appearance of two detectives of the Law and Order league who have been investigating cases of violation of the liquor law where connections are maintained between saloons and living apartments.

Will Blow Up Old Wrecks.

New London, Oct. 31.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, which is now in this harbor, will go to Newport Saturday for a supply of torpedoes. Next week the Dolphin will cruise along the coast blowing up old wrecks which are obstructing navigation.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

IS NOT LOST IN THE TUB.

"THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., NEW YORK"

Fine Flowering Fall Bulbs,

FOR FORCING OR BEDDING.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Hyacinths

Grocus

Tulips

Narcissus

Ranunculus

Snow Drops

Spiraea Japonica

Chinese Imperial

Daffodils

Jonquils

Anemones

Iris

Scilla

Lilies

Lily of the Valley

Chinese Lilies

FRANK S. PLATT, New Haven, Conn.

374 and 376 STATE STREET.

MR. HADLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Charles D. Sherman of this City Will be engaged.

Meriden, Oct. 31.—Charles D. Sherman of New Haven will probably be engaged to take the place of James A. Hadley as superintendent of the Meriden Gas Light company. The directors held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon and this matter was then practically settled.

Mr. Sherman is a young man and is said to understand the business thoroughly.

ANOTHER MIXER ENGAGED.

The Winchester Repeating Arms company yesterday employed a man named Murray of Bridgeport to take the place of William Lexton, the fulminate mixer who was blown to atoms Wednesday in the explosion. Murray is single. He was formerly employed by the company in another department.

It is understood that Henry S. Burns, the superintendent of the primer department in the grove, recommended Murray as a good man for fulminate mixer, and his recommendation was quickly acted on. A telegram was sent to Bridgeport and Murray answered his acceptance.

There were several applicants for the place, among them being Edward Hope, formerly saloon keeper in Putnam street. Hope for six years mixed fulminate at Winchester's. He preceded Jeremiah Spillane in the position.

Cows Were Infected.

Norwich, Oct. 31.—Six cows belonging to Nathan S. Bushnell of this place were killed this morning by order of Dr. Gardiner. They were infected with tuberculosis.

MANY WOMEN SUFFER FROM LACK OF INFORMATION.

Doctors Are Too Reserved. A Woman Should Be Dealt With Openly.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

Women are often allowed by their physicians to suffer much from lack of information and anxiety.

Many medical men are vain, and it is a struggle for them to acknowledge that they do not understand.

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Loved a Pretty New Haven Girl.

A report that Matthew Borden, a student at Yale and a son of Gall Borden, the condensed milk manufacturer, was married about a year ago to Miss Nellie Neibaur, a daughter of the Chapel street tailor, was denied by Mr. Neibaur yesterday.

He said that the marriage had never taken place, but that he hoped it would, and intimated that if he laid hands on young Borden he would bring him to terms. His daughter, he said, refused to bring suit, but having full faith that the young man would eventually return to claim her as his bride. The young people were very much attached to one another, but the course of true love has not run smooth, and young Borden was sent to Europe, where he is now believed to be awaiting an opportunity to return home and wed the girl of his choice.

Financial.

Firmest Front Presented in Face of Declines.

New York, Oct. 31.—The local stock market presented a firmer front to-day and this too in the face of important declines in British consols and French rentes and a further decline in Kafirs.

The heaviness of the foreign markets was attributed to fears of serious trouble in the east on account of the Armenian disturbances. Our market receded fractionally at the opening but soon thereafter a moderate demand set in which carried prices up anywhere from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. In the recovery the Industrials, the Grangers, Southwesterns and Southern Railway preferreds were most prominent. The principle buying, however, was for the short account, one firm which has been credited with working on the bear side during the past few weeks having bought fully 20,000 shares of various stocks on the theory that a rally is now overdue. A rally in Consols near the close assisted the afternoon rise.

London was again a seller, but on a smaller scale than yesterday, parting with only 8,000 shares. Reading was much quieter and the belief is that liquidation in the stock is over for the present. Manhattan was firmer on the announcement that the company's passenger traffic yesterday was 75,645 greater than for the corresponding day in 1894. Chicago was ranged between 67 and 68. The amount of fidelity Trust receipts posted with the C. & N. Trust company amounted to about \$2,000,000.

Near the close foreign houses came in the market as sellers of Louisville & Nashville and the stock dropped 1/2 to 5/8, closing at the lowest point.

The general list ran off 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. in sympathy. Tobacco, however, declined 1/2 per cent. Net